

General Scott a Statesman.

The opposition press are trying to make capital of their party by representing that General Scott is no statesman. They profess to know that military glory has no charms for the American people, but that civic experience alone has the merit which will receive a cordial acknowledgment in the ensuing election. This sounds well, but comes with as ill grace from the men who dared not submit the name of any of their long-tried statesmen and diplomats to the nation as a candidate for the Presidency. They select an individual who had never been conspicuous—whose obscurity was his best recommendation, nominate him, and then announce to the public that he is a statesman and a soldier, worthy of the highest office in the people's gift. Perhaps he is! but why risk him when the fact is not known?

"But the Whig candidate has not the qualifications," is the declaration of these same printers. The Albany Argus will have it that he possesses no merit as a civilian; other presses follow it up by averring that there is no credit due him as a soldier, but it all belongs to subordinate officers. To this last objection we shall not attempt to respond; the more sensible journals of the Democratic party are ashamed of it themselves. But in the former imputation there is a tangible point, upon which they have more tenacity to take issue. Hence Gen. Scott's lack of statesmanship is blazoned forth, and every village politician feels himself perfectly capable to decide this matter. None are so despicable in their ignorance but that they feel competent to measure the capacity of the standard-bearer of the Whig party.

Gen. Scott, it is true, has not spent his life in cabinets, halls of legislation, or diplomatic missions; he is essentially a military man. It cannot be denied, however, that he has been entrusted with public duties, which required talents such as an efficient statesman should possess; and that he has discharged them with honor, creditably to himself. Though he has never employed the influence of his high office to control elections, he has always been attentive to those political matters which intimately concerned the welfare of the nation.

For upwards of twelve years he has been mentioned as a probable candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the United States. His opinions have been asked from time to time upon the important questions of the day, and freely given. The press and the people have freely commented upon them, and no one imagined that they did not display powers of discrimination which would do no discredit to any of our public men. But now that the matter has passed to something serious, and the Whig champion has been named for the highest office, we are assured that the paid scribblers of the opposition have found out that he is no statesman! The real difficulty, we opine, is that he is too much of one for them. They shed crocodile tears over the coffin of the slandered Clay; they deplore the ingratitude which Fillmore and Webster have received; they arraign the incompetency of Gen. Scott; but they fear their pretences and assertions will not be believed.

The people will, however, decide the matter in their own way. They have known something about the Whig candidate for forty years past; have tested his abilities; and, from present indications, we judge they will give him opportunity to demonstrate to our Democratic friends that his civic abilities are at least equal to the station in connection with which his name is mentioned. At all events, his abilities will not suffer in comparison with those of General Pierce.

[Syracuse Star.]

We with pleasure quote the following extracts from an editorial in the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday:

"Is He a Catholic?"—A very fair question for any man to put—under some circumstances. For instance, if one were about to vote a man into the "priesthood," he would like to be informed on that point. If he were about to choose a candidate for the "scarlet hat," he would be likely to ask such a question. And whenever the Pope is elected by universal suffrage, it is to be presumed that all interested in the selection of an "available nominee" will prudently inquire, "Is he a Catholic?" But the idea of such a question being put with respect to General Scott is on a par with a general inquiry in the conclave of cardinals whether a candidate for the Pontificate is a good soldier.

Gen. Scott has been one of the most successful soldiers of his age. He conducted some of the most critical of the issues of war with Great Britain, and achieved, by his skill, intrepidity, experience, and cool observation, a series of victories, which not only humbled the power of England upon this continent, but added new and unfading lustre to the rising glory of our military fame. In the war with Mexico, the same skill, discretion and inflexibility of purpose, unimpaired by a long season of "inglorious ease," were again put in requisition, and with a characteristic result. Step by step, hating at no obstacle, and never making a false move, he made as time itself, he made one triumphant march—the succession of victories from Vera Cruz to "the halls of the Montezumas;" and thus closed with the most brilliant success a war which had been opened under kindred auspices by the gallant Taylor. The two campaigns were worthy of each other, and the respective leaders of each worthy alike of that renown which the republic has cheerfully accorded them. The disparagement of antagonism in a political campaign can never dim the lustre of their achievements.

Now for the question—"Is Gen. Scott a Catholic?" Suppose he is, what then? He won the honors of two wars—in one against a Protestant, and in the other against a Catholic country.

Protestant or Catholic, be he what he may, with such credentials as these, there is no room left to question his thorough devotion to his country, and that ought to satisfy every American citizen, aside from all frivolous questions about "faith and practice," in a man's religion.

The Late Steamboat Disaster.

Hundreds of families are mourning over the untimely death of those who were near and dear to them, and the whole country is in deep sympathy with the sufferers. Such an event strikes the most volatile and reckless into serious thought; it is this calamity a warning to all to keep their lamps trimmed and burning, knowing not the hour when the summons of death may come.

There is a moral lesson of another kind to be learned by the managers of steamboats and the travelling public. For they are both alike culpable for this disaster. It does not appear that any vigorous or well-directed efforts were made by the passengers on board to stop the racing and compel the reckless officers to attend to the safety of the passengers. Any ten determined men could have accomplished this result, and saved the lives of the dead. Steamboat owners will learn from this disaster that it will not pay to hazard the lives of passengers in a reckless competition for gain. They will learn, also, that it is not safe or profitable to put their property or the lives of travellers under the control of men without honor or conscience, who are ready to gamble with such a fearful stake as the hopes and the happiness of families, and the lives of men and women. It should also teach them the danger of keeping a subterranean grog-shop in every boat, to tempt the men and officers to madness or stupefy their brains with strong liquor, and prepare them for every reckless and desperate.

The corner's inquest has not yet closed its sitting, and we hope that all the facts will be fully and faithfully elicited, and that a strict and even-handed justice will be meted out to those that are responsible for this horrible affair. We see that a bill, drawn with great care, has been introduced into the United States Senate, bearing on this subject. We hope it will pass. Meanwhile, it becomes the duty of all who travel to withhold their patronage from all boats that are not under the control of conscientious and intelligent officers.—New York Recorder.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiment determining their policy for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be preserved and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to the American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with equal confidence, and with equal respect and attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, State, and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict and necessary execution; and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of their legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party of the United States.

J. Q. CHAPMAN, of Maryland.

President of the Whig National Convention.
Vice Presidents—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Colclough, of Vermont; and Scott Johnson, of Ohio; William B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Boynton, of New Jersey; Francis P. Pickens, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; Senator Grantland, of Georgia; J. F. of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Smith, of Tennessee; Milton Sapp, of Indiana; James S. Edwards, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; James M. Edwards, of Michigan; Joseph M. McKim, of Florida; J. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKim, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana.

Secretary of the Whig National Convention.
Attending Secretaries—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of Kentucky; S. Colfax, of Indiana; John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C. Worthington, of Virginia; N. B. Perkins, of Connecticut; W. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Marrell, of Vermont.

The New Gallery!

ECONOMY IS THE FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY! If a dollar saved is a dollar won, why not be frugal in the purchase of DRESS-MAKING by calling at THOMPSON'S, where you will find the latest styles of dress, and that they do not pay too much. His long experience in this business, and his excellent location, enable him to satisfy the taste of all who visit him.

Don't forget the place—THOMPSON'S SKYLARK GALLERY, Jane & Tucker's Buildings, where likenesses are taken, and put in Morocco cases, for fifty cents.

JULY 21—

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1852,
THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, at 4th and 5th streets, east of the Windmill.

ALL Foreign Emigrants (of whatever class, nation, or creed), in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Housekeepers, &c., may have the same facilities. Personal data supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

No charge for charged to newly-arrived Emigrants. Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 5 p. m.

JULY 21—

THOMPSON GRIHAM, Agent.

FRESH BUTTER, EGGS, VEGETABLES, NEW

JUST received, and will continue to be received nearly every day through the season, Fresh Butter from one of the best dairies in Fairfax county, together with Vegetables, Eggs, &c. Also, PURE NEW MILK, and a large variety of excellent family Groceries—cheap for cash. For sale by

JULY 21—

THOMAS M. BRUSH, New York Hill.

GREAT ATTRACTION THIS WEEK!

Extensive Sale of Dress Silks, up stairs.

CLAGETT, NEWTON, MAY & CO. have reduced the price of their extensive stock of Dress Silks to about one-half of the original cost, and have removed them to their upstairs department; each dress has the number of yards marked on it, and the lowest cash price.

Ladies in want of a silk dress for the present season or for the Fall, may rely upon getting a very great bargain, (this week only), as the store will be closed the last of this month. This is also a good opportunity for members of Congress and others who wish to pay a handsome silk to take home, as the price put on them are much lower than they could be bought in any other city in the Union.

JULY 21—

CLAGETT, NEWTON, MAY & CO.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS!

WE HAVE on hand an excellent assortment of FURNITURE, such as—Mahogany, maple, and plain Bureau, Mahogany Sofa, Parlor and Reading Chairs, High and low-post mahogany, maple, and black walnut Bedsteads.

Bedsteads, Washstands and Stands, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Leather Beds, Mattresses, and Cots, Looking Glasses, and all other articles, at the lowest prices. Baskets of every description.

A large stock of wood, and arm and iron-rodgers, Children's Furniture, of all descriptions.

Also, a well-selected stock of Crochery, with all other articles pertaining to the House-furnishing line.

JULY 21—

H. A. & GREEN, 7th St., 3 doors above Penn. av.

Who is Winfield Scott?

What has He done to merit Our Gratitude?

These questions have been thus answered:
At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia horse.

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights.

In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of constructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the battle of Fort George.

In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane.

In 1822 he won the proud title of the "Hero of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell blighting, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of Southern Nationalism, and saved our country from civil discord.

In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians in Florida.

In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokee, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole country.

In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of "The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and wasteful war with Great Britain.

In 1847 he opened an splendid military drama of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulla after an active siege of but four days.

April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent.

On the 19th of April he entered the city of Jalapa.

On the 22nd of April, he occupied Perote.

On the 15th of May, he took Puebla.

On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco.

On the 8th of September, he fought and won the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.

On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chapultepec—scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and San Cosme, and made a lodgment in the capital of Mexico.

On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Who is Franklin Pierce?—What has He done?

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine—studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen speaker of the House.

In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined.

In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

TRY THE ENGLISH VERMIN-DESTRUCTOR.

IF YOU WANT TO GET RID OF THE BEDBUGS, ANTS, AND ROACHES—Price 25 cents a bottle. Daily evidence is given in its efficacy in destroying these pests of housekeepers and lodgers. Call and get a bottle at WILKIN'S Cheap Cash Store, Sixth St., near Louisiana avenue.

JULY 21—

WILKIN'S Cheap Cash Store.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY,

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THIS SEMINARY, so long known as Miss Ewatt's, will open its doors on the 1st of September, under the charge of Rev. W. J. CLARK, who will be assisted by competent and accomplished professors and teachers in every department.

Terms for boarding pupils, including tuition in English and Latin, French, German, and Italian, and in the various branches of science, music, and painting, extra. Circulars, containing the terms in full, may be had on application to the Principal, GEORGETOWN.

JULY 21—

WILLIAM J. CLARK.

D. H. Tebb & Co.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Andrew Doyle, four doors east of Centre Market, and next door to Mr. Jesse B. Wilson's Grocery Store.

A large and general stock of Dry Goods, consisting of all kinds of Bleached and Brown Cottons; Prints from 6¢ to 10¢; heavy yard-wide Cottons at 6¢; Lawns at 12¢; Bedticks, heavy and wide, at 6¢; with a good assortment of all kinds of cheap dress goods; Flannels; Irish Linen; a good stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, in plain and fancy colors; and, in fact, every kind of goods pertaining to a well-regulated establishment, and all at the very lowest cash prices.

JULY 21—

FANCY GOODS.

We have in Fancy Goods—Bonnets, all styles and prices; Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, (Bonnets Cap), Lace Veils and Fans; Crapes and Parasols, all colors, white and colored; Illusions; plain and embroidered Swiss Muslins, in white and colors; plain and plaid Cambrics, Lisle and Cotton Edgings; a good stock of Cloths and Cassimeres; Nets and Tiaras; low priced, in colors, for covering furniture; Swiss and Lace embroidered Underclothes; worked Bands, Chemises, and Parasols, all colors, white and colored; cheap; Gent's Collars, fine and good, all sizes; Shawls; Combs, Brushes, Portemonnaies, Pocket-books, Purses, Suspensers, Colognes, Pomades, Soaps, Toothbrushes, Pins, Hair Oil, and Eyes; Silk, Cotton, and Thread; Black Silk Mitts, all kinds; brown and bleached Hosiery and Hosiery; (striped Half-Hose); Silk Hosiery and Hosiery; and all other goods in great variety, and at low prices, as we are determined to sell the cheapest goods in this city.

Don't mistake the place; flag at the door, with D. H. Tebb & Co. cheap dry goods store, on it.

JULY 21—

P. S.—Carpets and Mattings very cheap. Don't mistake the place! Flag at the door!

JULY 21—

JOE SHILLINGTON receives all the Political

Caricatures as fast as published. Dickson's Black House, No. 8, Blackwood's Magazine for July. The Discarded Daughter, or the Children of the Isle, by Mrs. Southey.

The French Romance of Border Line. Fair Rosamond, or the Queen's Victim. Gleason's Rectorial for this week.

Books for sale at the lowest prices. Newspapers, Stationery, and everything in the cheap publication line for sale at JOE SHILLINGTON'S Bookstore, Olden Building, cor. 4th and Penn. av.

JULY 21—

JOE SHILLINGTON'S.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS by whom small balances are due us will please call and settle the same, thereby saving them trouble and our time, as time is money.

JULY 21—

STEVENS & FANCY STORE, No. 1.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER!

The celebrated TALLY-HO RAZORS, 5¢ each, a quire of Tally-Ho Paper for Picture Frames.

A few more of the following articles at reduced prices: Shaving Soaps, Tooth Brushes, &c. at WILKIN'S Cheap Cash Store, Sixth St., near Louisiana av.

JULY 21—

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

FINE DOUBLE ENAMELED FRENCH CARDS.—Another lot of fine Cards for engraving and writing upon with the style and pen; and a variety of other fine printing purposes. Of the different numbers and qualities—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy Store, Sixth street, near Louisiana avenue.

JULY 21—

MRS. COLLISON'S.

NEEDLES!

Genuine Smith & Son's Drilled-eye Needles, a fine assortment, at wholesale. H. WHEELER, June 31—3m. Opposite Brown's Hotel.

[From the National Intelligencer of August 5.]

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery.

We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colonization Journal" from which Journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intelligencer.

The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesmanship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter a place in our columns:

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

That I ever have been named in connection with the Presidency of the United States has not, I assure you, the son of an ancient neighborly friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger to unwittingly misrepresent myself.

Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country.

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for touching the relation of master and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the Districts, or on the payment of "just compensation." Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the States, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general.

But I am persuaded that it is the moral obligation of masters and slaveholders to States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to extermination.

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful as the sure progress of melioration as it may be.

No danger of being misled, as the cause is so plain, and the work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

There is, in the order of Providence, no evil without some compensating benefit. The bleeding Africa, torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this continent, here in the wild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years elapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting consequences alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves with a man moves a finger.

I do not suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to insipid patience, hope, and charity, on the part of the slaveholder; but I call for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source.

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions which you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours,

T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.